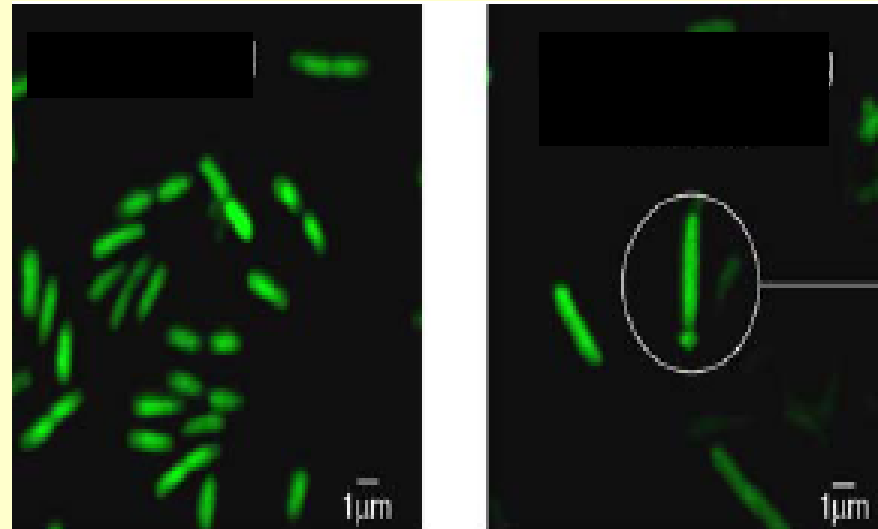




Pfeifer's Lab Journal Club

Tufts University
Chemical and Biological Engineering
Presented by: Saba Parsa
PI: Professor Blaine Pfeifer
September 29, 2006

Immune responses elicited by bacterial minicells capable of simultaneous DNA and protein antigen delivery



Giacalone et al. 2006

Outline

- Introduction
- Experiment
- Results
- Summary
- Evaluation
- References

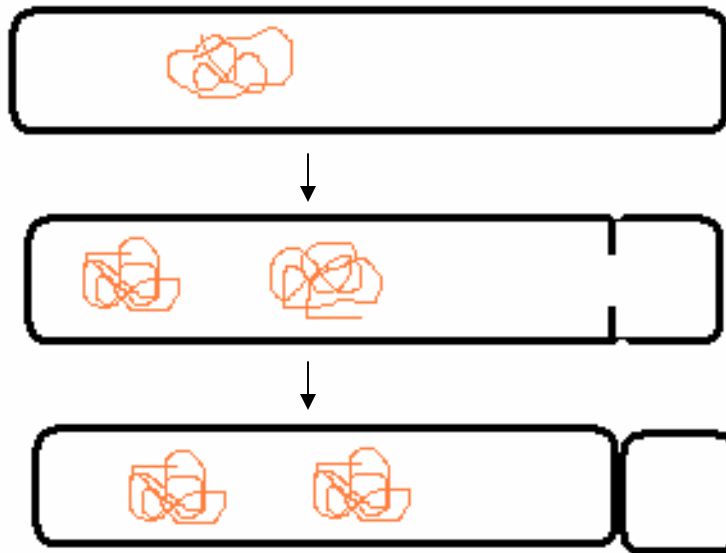
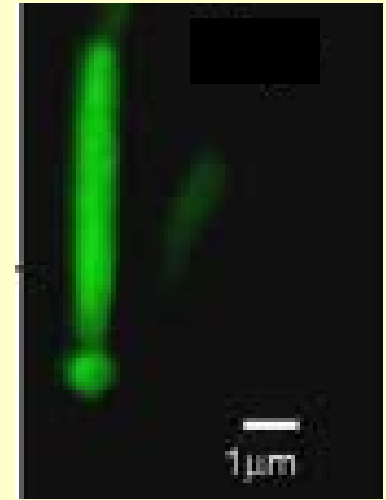
Why minicells & what are they?

Why Minicells?

- Safety concerns w/ live attenuated pathogens.
- Non-living delivery mechs. better w/ protein & DNA antigen simultaneous delivery.
- Bacterial Minicells: of E. coli strain for effective antigenic immune response.

Bacterial Minicells

- Size: 100-400 nm
- Non-dividing
- Achromosomal
- Produced by most bacterial species
- Metabolically active
- Structural protein and lipid like parental cell



E. coli

Polar cell division

Multinucleated filament & minicell

Giacalone et. Al, Vaccine, 2006

Experiment

Experimental Parameters

- GFP as general antigen
- Monitor antibody production in sera and mucosa
- Best minicells tested: ***both* protein and DNA** expressing antigen
- Inducing high levels of IgG (Ab)
- Delivery routes: intramuscular, intranasal, oral

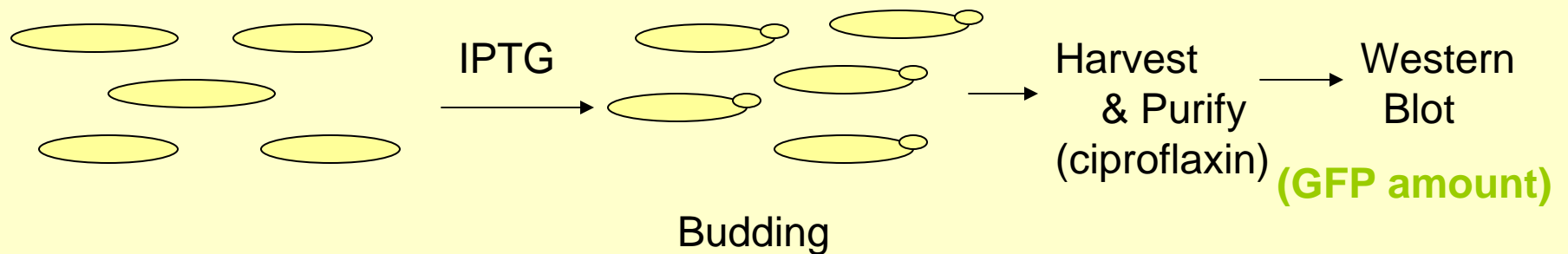
Experimental Design



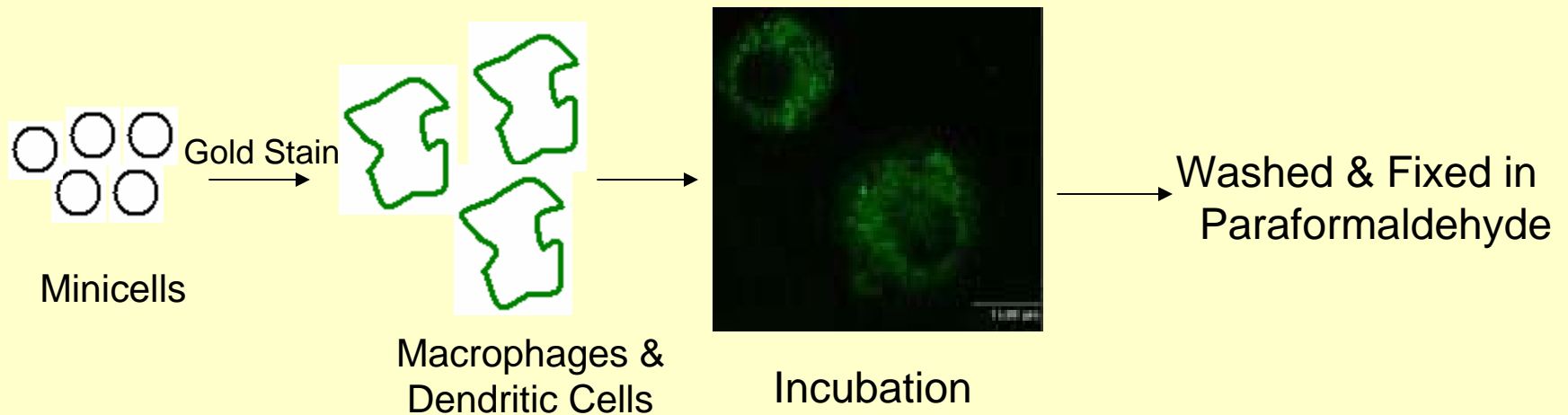
12 K *E. Coli* strain: MPX1B9

Minicell Production

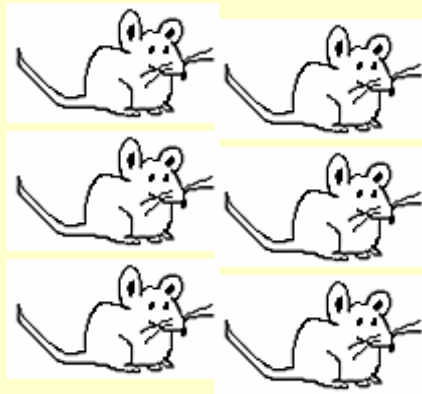
Strains	Characteristics
pRHA-67	Empty
pRHA-67::GFP	GFP Protein
pMJG3	Plasmid DNA
pGFPVAX	Protein & DNA
pGFPM5	GFP His Tag



Minicell Uptake



Immunization



Immunized w/
MC & 5 different
plasmids

sacrificed
w/ CO₂



Day 35 or
Day 21

Isolate sera: Blood clot
Isolate *IgA*: lung lavage fluid
small intestine, 15 cm

ELISA

GFP specific Ab screening

Immunization Routes

- Intramuscular: 10^{10} MC, 50 μ l
- Intranasal: 10^{10} MC, 20 μ l
- Oral: 10^{10} MC, 200 μ l

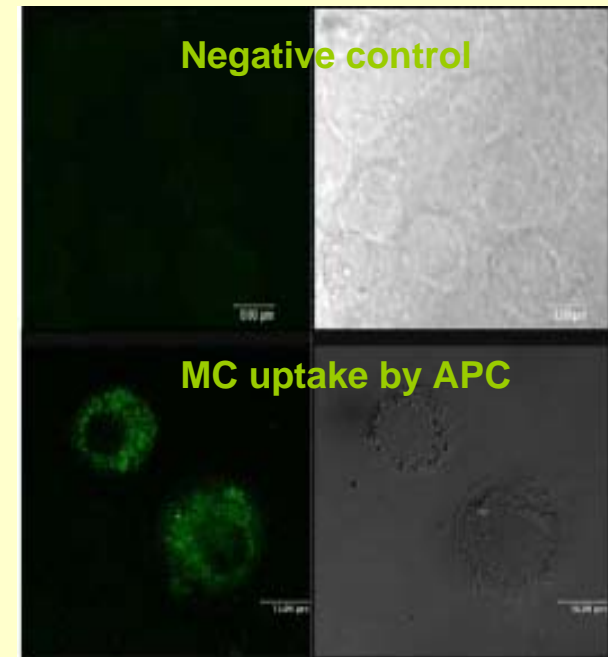
Dosage

- Triple: t = 0, 14, 28 days
- Single: t = 0 day

Results

Minicell Uptake by APC

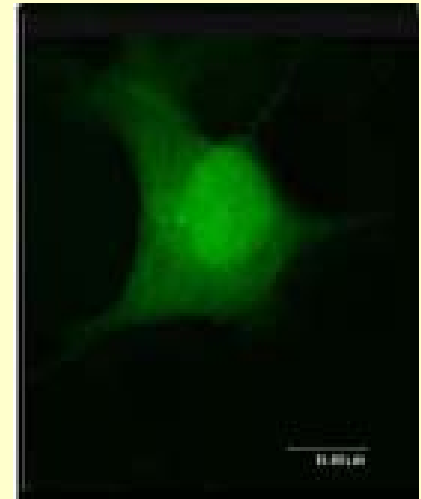
- Phagocytic cells: minicell uptake
- Non-Phagocytic cells: no minicell uptake



**→ Ability to deliver heterologous protein directly to APC
(then presented to immune cells).**

DNA Delivery

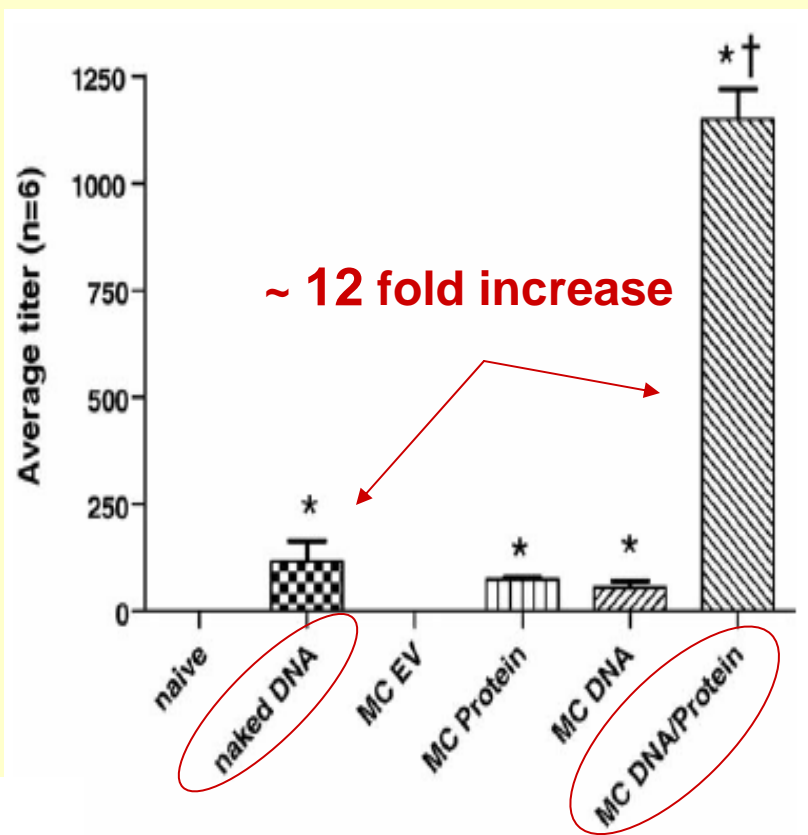
- MCs w/ eukaryotic GFP reporter: PMJG3
- Transfected cells: 0.02 – 0.2 %



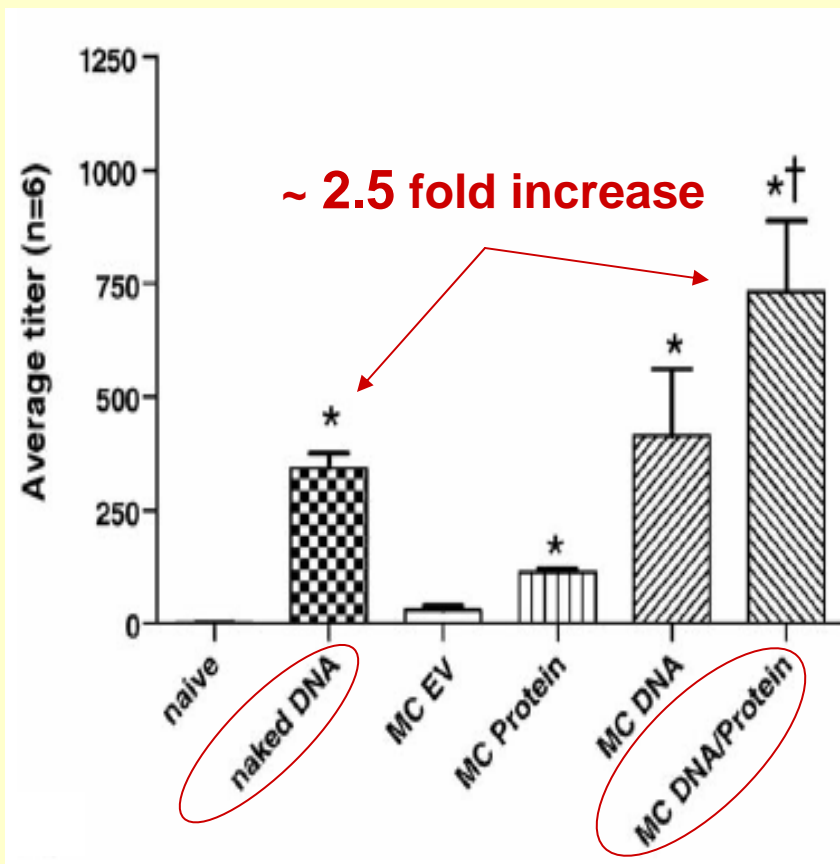
BMDDC cell
expressing GFP transgene
delivered by MCs

➔ Efficiency not high
but shows ability to **deliver DNA**

In vivo Study



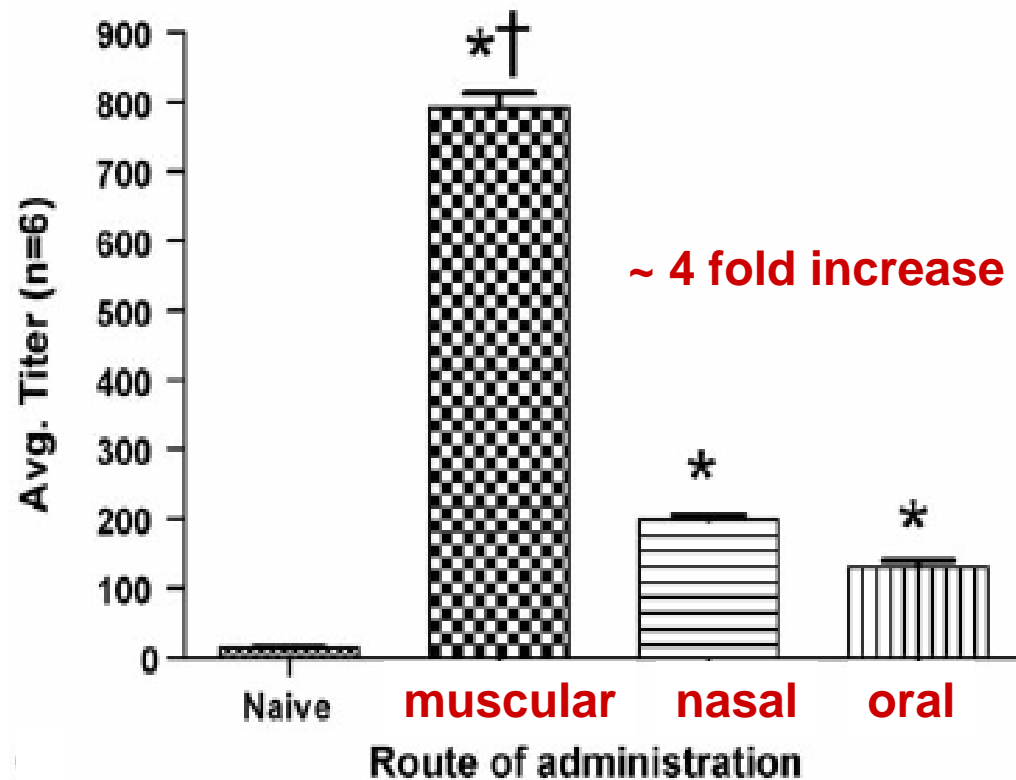
Triple dose



Single dose

Higher dosage → improvement in Ab expression

Immunization Routes



→ **Intramuscular delivery** has better Ab expression than nasal and oral.

Summary & Evaluation

Summary

- Ability to deliver heterologous **protein** directly to APC.
- Efficiency not high but shows ability to deliver **DNA**.
- **Higher dosage** → improvement in Ab expression.
- **Intramuscular delivery** has better Ab expression than nasal and oral.

Other advantages of minicells

- Better tolerated
- Used for different prime-boost strategies
- E. coli MC is a gut bacteria; survive the harsh environment

Evaluation

- Minicells are safer
- A Novel method
- MCs are convenient
- Minicells formation still vague
- Harvesting methods: differential centrifugation, linear sucrose gradients???
- Efficiency
- More *in vivo* assays
- Why MCs w/ both DNA & protein is better?
- Dosage or timing?
- A more immunogenic, cytosolic Ag (instead of GFP)

References

- Giacalone MJ, Sabbadini RA, Chambers AL, Pillai S, McGuire KL: *Immune responses elicited by bacterial minicells capable of simultaneous DNA and protein antigen delivery*. VACCINE 24 (33-34): 6009-6017 AUG 14 2006.
- Sharp MD, Pogliano K: *MinCD-dependent regulation of the polarity of SpoIIIE assembly and DNA transfer*. EMBO J (2002) **21**, 6267–6274.
- Giacalone MJ, Gentile AM, Lovitt BT, Xu T, Surber MW, Sabbadini RA: *The use of bacterial minicells to transfer plasmid DNA to eukaryotic cells*. Cell Microbio. 8(10), 1624-1633: 2006.